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                   enhanced
 NEWS  4  APR 07   STN is raising the limits on saved answers
 NEWS  5  APR 24   CA/CAplus now has more comprehensive patent assignee
                   information
 NEWS  6  APR 26   USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent
                   assignment/reassignment information
 NEWS  7  APR 28   CAS patent authority coverage expanded
 NEWS  8  APR 28   ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
 NEWS  9  APR 28   Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS
                   REGISTRY
 NEWS 10  MAY 08   STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
 NEWS 11  MAY 11   STN on the Web enhanced
 NEWS 12  MAY 11   BEILSTEIN substance information now available on
                   STN Easy
 NEWS 13  MAY 14   DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased
                   limits for exact sequence match searches and
                   introduction of free HIT display format
 NEWS 14  MAY 15   INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal
                   status data
 NEWS 15  MAY 28   CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in
                   records back to 1992
 NEWS 16  JUN 01   CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching
                   enhanced on STN

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:34:45 ON 18 JUN 2009
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=> index bioscience medicine
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.22       0.22

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 15:35:05 ON 18 JUN 2009

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
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=> s (endonucleas? or dnase? or exonucleas? or deoxyribonucleas?)(s)(infect? or
diseas? or conditio?)(s)(fung? or albican?)
          1   FILE ADISINSIGHT
         10   FILE AGRICOLA
          1   FILE AQUASCI
         18   FILE BIOENG
          4   FILE BIOSIS
        160   FILE BIOTECHABS
        160   FILE BIOTECHDS
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
         37   FILE BIOTECHNO
         63   FILE CABA
          8   FILE CAPLUS
          2   FILE CEABA-VTB
        747   FILE DGENE
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
          6   FILE DISSABS
          3   FILE DRUGU
          4   FILE EMBASE
         53   FILE ESBIOBASE
       9574   FILE GENBANK
         22   FILE IFIPAT
         49   FILE LIFESCI
  42 FILES SEARCHED...
          4   FILE MEDLINE
          1   FILE NTIS
         49   FILE PASCAL
  47 FILES SEARCHED...
          1   FILE PROMT
          4   FILE SCISEARCH
          1   FILE TOXCENTER
         22   FILE USGENE
        281   FILE USPATFULL
  60 FILES SEARCHED...
         38   FILE USPAT2
         47   FILE WPIDS
         47   FILE WPINDEX
          1   FILE NLDB

  31 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   71 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1    QUE (ENDONUCLEAS? OR DNASE? OR EXONUCLEAS? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEAS?)(S)(INFECT
          ? OR DISEAS? OR CONDITIO?)(S)(FUNG? OR ALBICAN?)

=> d rank
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F1        9574   GENBANK
F2         747   DGENE
F3         281   USPATFULL
F4         160   BIOTECHABS
F5         160   BIOTECHDS
F6          63   CABA
F7          53   ESBIOBASE
F8          49   LIFESCI
F9          49   PASCAL
F10         47   WPIDS
F11         47   WPINDEX
F12         38   USPAT2
F13         37   BIOTECHNO
F14         22   IFIPAT
F15         22   USGENE
F16         18   BIOENG
F17         10   AGRICOLA
F18          8   CAPLUS
F19          6   DISSABS
F20          4   BIOSIS
F21          4   EMBASE
F22          4   MEDLINE
F23          4   SCISEARCH
F24          3   DRUGU
F25          2   CEABA-VTB
F26          1   ADISINSIGHT
F27          1   AQUASCI
F28          1   NTIS
F29          1   PROMT
F30          1   TOXCENTER
F31          1   NLDB


=> file f3-f15
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       5.44       5.66

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FILE 'BIOTECHABS' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

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FILE 'USGENE' ENTERED AT 15:39:50 ON 18 JUN 2009
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=> s (endonucleas? or dnase? or exonucleas? or deoxyribonucleas?)(s)(infect? or
diseas? or conditio?)(s)(fung? or albican?)
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L2          822 (ENDONUCLEAS? OR DNASE? OR EXONUCLEAS? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEAS?)(S)(
                INFECT? OR DISEAS? OR CONDITIO?)(S)(FUNG? OR ALBICAN?)

=> s (endonucleas? or dnase? or exonucleas? or deoxyribonucleas?)(50a)(fung? or
albican?)
L3         1401 (ENDONUCLEAS? OR DNASE? OR EXONUCLEAS? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEAS?)(50A
                )(FUNG? OR ALBICAN?)

=> s l3(50a)(infect? or diseas? or conditio?)
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L4          298 L3(50A)(INFECT? OR DISEAS? OR CONDITIO?)

=> s l4(s)treatm?
L5           64 L4(S) TREATM?

=> dup rem l5
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6           58 DUP REM L5 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti l5 1-58

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 64  USPATFULL on STN
TI     HUMAN DNASE II

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 64  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Sensitive detection of bacteria by improved nested polymerase chain
       reaction targeting the 16S ribosomal RNA gene and identification of
       bacterial species by amplicon sequencing

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 64  USPATFULL on STN
TI     ANTI-INFECTIVE THERAPY

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 64  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Targeting enzymes of the trna splicing pathway for identification of
       anti-fungal and/or anti-proliferative molecules

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 64  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods of identifying compounds that target trna splicing endonuclease
       and uses of said compounds as anti-fungal agents
```

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Sensitive detection of bacteria by improved nested polymerase chain reaction targeting the 16S ribosomal RNA gene and identification of bacterial species by amplicon sequencing

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compaction assay for assessment of respiratory disease therapy

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Nucleic acid probes and methods for detecting clinically important fungal pathogens

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase II

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Anti-infective therapy

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Immunogenic complex

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase II

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI 207 human secreted proteins

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compaction assay for assessment of respiratory disease therapy

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase II

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Purified forms of DNase

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of pancreatic cancer

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI DNase Liquid solutions

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Anti-infective therapy

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN

TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of ovarian cancer

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Purified forms of DNase

L5 ANSWER 28 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Minimizing thermally induced aggregation of DNase in solution with calcium

L5 ANSWER 29 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compaction assay for assessment of respiratory disease therapy

L5 ANSWER 30 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human DNase II

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Gene encoding human Dnase

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Gene encoding human Dnase

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Purified forms of DNase

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
TI Purified forms of DNASE

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 64 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI Treating oncological, infectious or somatic diseases comprises acting on extracellular DNA, e.g. circulating in blood plasma using e.g. deoxyribonuclease;
liposome-mediated DNA-ase gene transfer and expression in tumor mouse animal model for use in gene therapy

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 64 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI Detecting fungi such as Candida albicans or Cryptococcus neoformans, comprises performing nucleic acid amplification using a primer containing an oligonucleotide specific for a base sequences of fungi;
Candida albicans, Candida krusei or Cryptococcus neoformans detection using polymerase chain reaction for use in deep-seated mycosis diagnosis and therapy

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 64 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI New Zinc Finger Protein (ZFP) comprising three essential domains useful for diagnosing diseases associated with abnormal genomic structure;
transgenic animal and transgenic plant with virus disease-resistance and virus infection therapy and gene therapy in humans

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 64 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI Simultaneous sequence-specific identification and separation of polynucleotide fragments, comprises using restriction endonucleases that recognize degenerate bases in their recognition/cleavage sequence, useful in DNA fingerprinting;
restriction enzyme, vector expression in host cell, gel electrophoresis and polymerase chain reaction useful disease diagnosis and mutation detection

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI Biofilm matrix of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis: chemical

composition and role in drug resistance.

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI [Microflora on bean seeds (Phaseolus vulgaris L.)]. Microflora en semillas de frijol (Phaseolus vulgaris L.).

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI Characterization of a 20 kDa DNase elicitor from Fusarium solani f. sp. phaseoli and its expression at the onset of induced resistance in Pisum sativum.

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI Transmission of fluconazole-resistant Candida albicans between patients with AIDS and oropharyngeal candidiasis documented by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis.

L5 ANSWER 43 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI Investigation of the sequence of colonization and candidemia in nonneutropenic patients.

L5 ANSWER 44 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
TI Studies on watercress chlorotic leaf spot virus and on the control of the fungus vector (Spongospora subterranea) with zinc.

L5 ANSWER 45 OF 64 Elsevier Biobase COPYRIGHT 2009 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
TI Biofilm matrix of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis: Chemical composition and role in drug resistance

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 64 Elsevier Biobase COPYRIGHT 2009 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
TI Identification of medically significant fungal genera by polymerase chain reaction followed by restriction enzyme analysis

L5 ANSWER 47 OF 64 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2009 CSA on STN
TI Biofilm matrix of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis: chemical composition and role in drug resistance

L5 ANSWER 48 OF 64 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2009 CSA on STN
TI Identification of medically significant fungal genera by polymerase chain reaction followed by restriction enzyme analysis

L5 ANSWER 49 OF 64 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2009 CSA on STN
TI Transmission of fluconazole-resistant Candida albicans between patients with AIDS and oropharyngeal candidiasis documented by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis

L5 ANSWER 50 OF 64 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2009 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TIEN Biofilm matrix of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis : chemical composition and role in drug resistance

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 64 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2009 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TIEN Transmission of fluconazole-resistant Candida albicans between patients with AIDS and oropharyngeal candidiasis documented by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis

L5 ANSWER 52 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI Identifying compound that modulates fungal tRNA splicing endonuclease activity, involves expressing nucleic acid comprising reporter gene, contacting cell with library of compounds, and detecting expression of

reporter gene

L5 ANSWER 53 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI System for administration of bioactive compounds by inhalation comprises active compound and lipid mixture, useful for delivery of e.g. carboplatin or genes

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI Purified forms of non-deamidated and deamidated human DNase - for treatment of pulmonary distress, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections

L5 ANSWER 55 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
TI New anti-sense phosphoramidate-linked oligo-nucleotide(s) - are more resistant to endo- and exo-nuclease(s) than unmodified phospho-di:ester oligo-nucleotide(s)

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 64 USPAT2 on STN
TI Sensitive detection of bacteria by improved nested polymerase chain reaction targeting the 16S ribosomal RNA gene and identification of bacterial species by amplicon sequencing

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 64 USPAT2 on STN
TI Compaction assay for assessment of respiratory disease therapy

L5 ANSWER 58 OF 64 USPAT2 on STN
TI Human DNase

=> d ibib abs l5 1 3 11 17 19 21 31 35 39 42 54 57

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:45775 USPATFULL
TITLE: HUMAN DNASE II
INVENTOR(S): Baker, Kevin P., Darnestown, MD, UNITED STATES
Baron, Will F., Moorpark, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20090041742	A1	20090212
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2007-740860	A1	20070426 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-990207, filed on 15 Nov 2004, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-408167, filed on 4 Apr 2003, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-861034, filed on 18 May 2001, Pat. No. US 6569429 Division of Ser. No. US 1996-639294, filed on 25 Apr 1996, Pat. No. US 6265195
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94080, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 892
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to a novel human deoxyribonuclease, referred to as human DNase II. The invention provides nucleic acid sequences encoding human DNase II, thereby enabling the production of human DNase II by recombinant DNA methods in quantities sufficient for clinical use.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions and diagnostic and therapeutic uses of human DNase II.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2008:30136 USPATFULL
TITLE:	ANTI-INFECTIVE THERAPY
INVENTOR(S):	Shak, Steven, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20080026426	A1	20080131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2007-862934	A1	20070927 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-839046, filed on 4 May 2004, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7297526 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-5675, filed on 7 Nov 2001, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-669306, filed on 25 Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-761578, filed on 9 Dec 1996, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-528876, filed on 15 Sep 1995, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-117584, filed on 3 Sep 1993, ABANDONED Division of Ser. No. US 1992-914226, filed on 13 Jul 1992, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-448038, filed on 8 Dec 1989, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-289958, filed on 23 Dec 1988, ABANDONED

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94080, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1866

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB DNA isolates coding for human DNase and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of human DNase useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:10922 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Anti-infective therapy
INVENTOR(S):	Shak, Steven, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Genentech, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20050009056	A1	20050113
	US 7297526	B2	20071120
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-839046	A1	20040504 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-5675, filed on 7 Nov 2001, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-669306, filed on 25 Sep 2000, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-761578, filed on 9 Dec 1996, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US

1995-528876, filed on 15 Sep 1995, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-117584, filed on 3 Sep 1993, ABANDONED Division of Ser. No. US 1992-914226, filed on 13 Jul 1992, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-448038, filed on 8 Dec 1989, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-289958, filed on 23 Dec 1988, ABANDONED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94080
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1917
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB DNA isolates coding for human DNase and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of human DNase useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:142950 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human DNase
INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
Adams, Mark D., North Potomac, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6569660	B1	20030527
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-662746		20000915 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-54989, filed on 3 Apr 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6251648, issued on 16 Jun 2001 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-468012, filed on 6 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830744, issued on 3 Nov 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1994-US4954, filed on 5 May 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Saidha, Tekchand
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Walicka, Malgorzata A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Human Genome Sciences, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1432
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A human DNase polypeptide and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptide and a procedure for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptide for preventing and/or treating bronchopulmonary conditions. Diagnostic assays for identifying mutations in nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide of the present invention and for detecting altered levels of the polypeptide of the present invention are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:112537 USPATFULL
TITLE: Purified forms of DNase
INVENTOR(S): Frenz, John, Millbrae, CA, UNITED STATES
Shire, Steven J., Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
Sliwkowski, Mary B., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030077267	A1	20030424
	US 6932965	B2	20050823
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-155407	A1	20020522 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-638112, filed on 11 Aug 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6440412 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-942561, filed on 1 Oct 1997, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-634125, filed on 19 Apr 1996, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-409631, filed on 22 Mar 1995, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-348284, filed on 30 Nov 1994, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-116186, filed on 2 Sep 1993, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-895300, filed on 8 Jun 1992, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5279823
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94080
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1037
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides the identification and characterization of two components of a recombinant preparation of DNase. These components are the purified deamidated and non-deamidated human DNases. Taught herein are the separation of these components and the use of the non-deamidated species as a pharmaceutical per se, and in particular in compositions wherein the species is disclosed within a plastic vial, for use in administering to patients suffering from pulmonary distress.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:78612 USPATFULL
TITLE: DNase Liquid solutions
INVENTOR(S): Chan, Hak-Kim, North Sydney, AUSTRALIA
Gonda, Igor, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Shire, Steven J., Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
Weck, Suzanne Sin-Mui Lo, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030054532	A1	20030320
	US 7018825	B2	20060328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-76213	A1	20020212 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-696955, filed on 3 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6383788 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1995-US2457, filed on 28 Feb 1995, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. US

1995-377527, filed on 20 Jan 1995, ABANDONED
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-206504, filed on 4 Mar 1994, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Richard F. Trecartin, Esq., FLEHR HOHBACH TEST ALBRITTON & HERBERT LLP, Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA, 94111-4187
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 991
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to the use of calcium ion and/or sugars to minimize thermal aggregation of DNase and to the use of calcium ion to stabilize liquid solutions of DNase, the solutions having a pH of less than neutral. DNase is the active pharmaceutical principle and the solutions may contain other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients making them suitable for pharmaceutical administration. In the first instance, calcium ion/sugar minimizes the effects of thermal aggregation in the solution. In the second aspect, calcium ion stabilizes the lower pH solutions from protein precipitation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 31 OF 64 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:97673 USPATFULL
TITLE: Gene encoding human Dnase
INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig, Laytonsville, MD, United States
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, United States
Adams, Mark D., North Potomac, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6251648	B1	20010626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-54989		19980403 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 468012, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830744
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Stole, Einar
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Human Genome Sciences, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 51
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1273
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A human DNase polypeptide and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptide and a procedure for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques is disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptide for preventing and/or treating bronchopulmonary conditions. Diagnostic assays for identifying mutations in nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide of the present invention and for detecting altered levels of the polypeptide of the present invention are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 64 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-07193 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Treating oncological, infectious or somatic diseases

comprises acting on extracellular DNA, e.g. circulating in blood plasma using e.g. deoxyribonuclease;
liposome-mediated DNA-ase gene transfer and expression in tumor mouse animal model for use in gene therapy

AUTHOR: TETS V V; GENKIN D D; TETS G V
PATENT ASSIGNEE: TETS V V; GENKIN D D
PATENT INFO: WO 2005007187 27 Jan 2005
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2003-RU304 14 Jul 2003
PRIORITY INFO: WO 2003-304 14 Jul 2003; WO 2003-304 14 Jul 2003
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable RS
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2005-132270 [14]
AN 2005-07193 BIOTECHDS
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - Treating oncological, infectious or somatic diseases comprises acting on extracellular DNA, e.g. circulating in blood plasma.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) pharmaceutical agent for treating oncological, infectious or somatic diseases, comprising a substance (I) that has deoxyribonuclease activity and/or is capable of inactivating extracellular DNA; (2) monitoring the efficacy of the treatment of oncological, infectious or somatic diseases by monitoring the amount, molecular weight, fraction ratio, protein, lipid and sugar binding and/or nucleotide sequence of DNA freely circulating in blood plasma; (3) use of blood plasma DNA and extracellular microbial DNA to detect DNA involved in the onset and development of diseases, comprising cloning, sequencing and identifying genes, unique sequences and repeat sequences for subsequent study.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antibacterial; Fungicide; Protozoacide. Mice with transplanted Ehrlich tumors were treated twice a day on days 3-7 post transplantation by intraperitoneal injection with DNase I (1 mg/kg) in phosphate buffer (200 mul). Tumor volume on day 7 was reduced by 61 % compared with controls.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Extracellular DNA inactivator.

USE - Treating oncological, infectious or somatic diseases, including malignant tumors, bacterial, fungal or protozoal infections, noninfectious somatic diseases and diseases caused by the accumulation of somatic mutations.
(96 pages)

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:205112 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20063192996
TITLE: Biofilm matrix of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis: chemical composition and role in drug resistance
AUTHOR: Al-Fattani, M. A.; Douglas, L. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Infection and Immunity, Institute of Biomedical and Life Sciences, Joseph Black Building, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, UK. J.Douglas@bio.gla.ac.uk
SOURCE: Journal of Medical Microbiology, (2006) Vol. 55, No. 8, pp. 999-1008. 44 ref.
Publisher: Society for General Microbiology. Reading
ISSN: 0022-2615
URL: www.sgm.ac.uk
DOI: 10.1099/jmm.0.46569-0
PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2006

AB Matrix material was extracted from biofilms of Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis and analysed chemically. Both preparations contained carbohydrate, protein, hexosamine, phosphorus and uronic acid. However, the major component in C. albicans matrix was glucose (32%), whereas in C. tropicalis matrix it was hexosamine (27%). Biofilms of C. albicans were more easily detached from plastic surfaces by treatment with the enzyme lyticase ([beta]-1,3-glucanase) than were those of C. tropicalis. Biofilms of C. albicans were also partially detached by treatment with proteinase K, chitinase, DNase I, or [beta]-N-acetylglucosaminidase, whereas C. tropicalis biofilms were only affected by lipase type VII or chitinase. To investigate a possible role for the matrix in biofilm resistance to antifungal agents, biofilms of C. albicans were grown under conditions of continuous flow in a modified Robbins device (MRD). These biofilms produced more matrix material than those grown statically, and were significantly more resistant to amphotericin B. Biofilms of C. tropicalis synthesized large amounts of matrix material even when grown statically, and such biofilms were completely resistant to both amphotericin B and fluconazole. Mixed-species biofilms of C. albicans and a slime-producing strain of Staphylococcus epidermidis (RP62A), when grown statically or in the MRD, were also completely resistant to amphotericin B and fluconazole. Mixed-species biofilms of C. albicans and a slime-negative mutant of S. epidermidis (M7), on the other hand, were completely drug resistant only when grown under flow conditions. These results demonstrate that the matrix can make a significant contribution to drug resistance in Candida biofilms, especially under conditions similar to those found in catheter infections in vivo, and that the composition of the matrix material is an important determinant in resistance.

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 64 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:54354 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19962000515
TITLE: Transmission of fluconazole-resistant Candida albicans between patients with AIDS and oropharyngeal candidiasis documented by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis
AUTHOR: Barchiesi, F.; Hollis, R. J.; Poeta, M. del; McGough, D. A.; Scalise, G.; Rinaldi, M. G.; Pfaller, M. A.; Del Poeta, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fungus Testing Laboratory, Department of Pathology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78284-7750, USA.
SOURCE: Clinical Infectious Diseases, (1995) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 561-564. 25 ref.
ISSN: 1058-4838
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Apr 1996
Last Updated on STN: 30 Apr 1996

AB Electrophoretic karyotype and restriction endonuclease analysis of genomic DNA were used to type 9 isolates of C. albicans from the oral cavities of 2 AIDS patients (husband and wife, aged 38 and 34 yr) from Texas, USA, who had infections that had become resistant to fluconazole treatment (400 mg/d). The in vitro susceptibilities of sequential isolates to fluconazole, itraconazole and investigational drug D0870 were also evaluated. DNA analysis showed that the isolates responsible for fluconazole-resistant episodes of oropharyngeal candidosis in the 2 patients were genetically related. In vitro susceptibility to fluconazole correlated well with clinical outcome. Although the min. inhibitory concn of itraconazole and D0870 for fluconazole-resistant isolates were higher than those for fluconazole-susceptible isolates. Both

itraconazole and D0870 showed good in vitro activity against the isolates tested.

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-007528 [01] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-003051 [01]
TITLE: Purified forms of non-deamidated and deamidated human DNase - for treatment of pulmonary distress, cystic fibrosis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections
DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D16
INVENTOR: FRENZ J; FRENZ J H; FRENZ J M; SHIRE S; SHIRE S J; SILIWKOWSKI M B; SLIWKOWSKI M B; SLIWOWSKI M B
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (GETH-C) GENENTECH INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 43

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9325670	A1	19931223	(199401)*	EN	38[9]	
US 5279823	A	19940118	(199404)	EN	24[9]	
AU 9343981	A	19940104	(199417)	EN		
FI 9405549	A	19941125	(199508)	FI		
NO 9404752	A	19941208	(199510)	NO		
ZA 9303724	A	19950125	(199510)	EN	39	
GB 2282140	A	19950329	(199516)	EN		
EP 644932	A1	19950329	(199517)	EN		
CZ 9403032	A3	19950614	(199532)	CS		
DE 4392749	T	19950824	(199539)	DE	[0]	
JP 07507455	W	19950824	(199542)	JA	16[0]	
SK 9401495	A3	19960110	(199615)	SK		
GB 2282140	B	19960417	(199619)	EN		
NZ 253559	A	19961126	(199701)	EN		
IL 105724	A	19970610	(199730)	EN		
HU 70468	T	19951030	(199732)	HU		
AU 682822	B	19971023	(199750)	EN		
US 5783433	A	19980721	(199836)	EN		
BR 9306670	A	19981208	(199903)	PT		
EP 1013284	A2	20000628	(200035)	EN		
EP 644932	B1	20000809	(200039)	EN		
NZ 299257	A	20000825	(200049)	EN		
DE 69329200	E	20000914	(200053)	DE		
ES 2150447	T3	20001201	(200105)	ES		
HU 219549	B	20010528	(200140)	HU		
RO 117188	B1	20011130	(200225)	RO		
KR 302092	B	20011022	(200236)	KO		
KR 323357	B	20020219	(200257)	KO		
US 6440412	B1	20020827	(200259)	EN		
SK 282957	B6	20030109	(200309)	SK		
JP 3383307	B2	20030304	(200319)	JA	28	
US 20030077267	A1	20030424	(200330)	EN		
CZ 293105	B6	20040218	(200430)	CS		
CA 2137237	C	20041026	(200471)	EN		
RU 2238320	C2	20041020	(200476)	RU		
NO 318644	B1	20050425	(200530)	NO		
US 6932965	B2	20050823	(200556)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

WO 9325670 A1	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
US 5279823 A	US 1992-895300 19920608
US 5783433 A Cont of	US 1992-895300 19920608
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1992-895300 19920608
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US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1992-895300 19920608
IL 105724 A	IL 1993-105724 19930518
ZA 9303724 A	ZA 1993-3724 19930527
AU 9343981 A	AU 1993-43981 19930528
AU 682822 B	AU 1993-43981 19930528
BR 9306670 A	BR 1993-6670 19930528
CA 2137237 C	CA 1993-2137237 19930528
DE 4392749 T	DE 1993-4392749 19930528
DE 69329200 E	DE 1993-69329200 19930528
EP 644932 A1	EP 1993-914258 19930528
EP 1013284 A2 Div Ex	EP 1993-914258 19930528
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DE 69329200 E	EP 1993-914258 19930528
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NZ 253559 A	NZ 1993-253559 19930528
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GB 2282140 A	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
EP 644932 A1	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
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SK 9401495 A3	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
GB 2282140 B	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
NZ 253559 A	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
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KR 323357 B	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
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JP 3383307 B2	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
CZ 293105 B6	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
CA 2137237 C	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
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NO 318644 B1	WO 1993-US5136 19930528
US 5783433 A Cont of	US 1993-116186 19930902
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1993-116186 19930902
US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 1993-116186 19930902
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1993-116186 19930902
CZ 9403032 A3	CZ 1994-3032 19930528
CZ 293105 B6	CZ 1994-3032 19930528
HU 70468 T	HU 1994-3512 19930528
HU 219549 B	HU 1994-3512 19930528
JP 07507455 W	JP 1994-501528 19930528
JP 3383307 B2	JP 1994-501528 19930528
RO 117188 B1	RO 1994-1956 19930528
RU 2238320 C2	RU 1994-46424 19930528
SK 9401495 A3	SK 1994-1495 19930528
SK 282957 B6	SK 1994-1495 19930528
GB 2282140 A	GB 1994-23695 19941123
GB 2282140 B	GB 1994-23695 19941123
FI 9405549 A	FI 1994-5549 19941125
US 5783433 A Cont of	US 1994-348284 19941130
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1994-348284 19941130

US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 1994-348284 19941130
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1994-348284 19941130
KR 302092 B	KR 1994-704462 19941207
KR 323357 B Div Ex	KR 1994-704462 19941207
NO 9404752 A	NO 1994-4752 19941208
NO 318644 B1	NO 1994-4752 19941208
US 5783433 A Cont of	US 1995-409631 19950322
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1995-409631 19950322
US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 1995-409631 19950322
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1995-409631 19950322
US 5783433 A	US 1995-458367 19950602
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1996-634125 19960419
US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 1996-634125 19960419
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1996-634125 19960419
NZ 299257 A	NZ 1996-299257 19960829
US 6440412 B1 Cont of	US 1997-942561 19971001
US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 1997-942561 19971001
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 1997-942561 19971001
EP 1013284 A2	EP 2000-101817 19930528
EP 644932 B1 Related to	EP 2000-101817 19930528
US 6440412 B1	US 2000-638112 20000811
US 20030077267 A1 Cont of	US 2000-638112 20000811
US 6932965 B2 Cont of	US 2000-638112 20000811
KR 323357 B	KR 2001-703922 20010328
US 20030077267 A1	US 2002-155407 20020522
US 6932965 B2	US 2002-155407 20020522

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 682822 B	Previous Publ	AU 9343981 A
CZ 293105 B6	Previous Publ	CZ 9403032 A
EP 644932 B1	Related to	EP 1013284 A
EP 1013284 A2	Div ex	EP 644932 A
DE 69329200 E	Based on	EP 644932 A
ES 2150447 T3	Based on	EP 644932 A
HU 219549 B	Previous Publ	HU 70468 T
JP 3383307 B2	Previous Publ	JP 07507455 W
KR 302092 B	Previous Publ	KR 95701973 A
NO 318644 B1	Previous Publ	NO 9404752 A
SK 282957 B6	Previous Publ	SK 9401495 A
US 5783433 A	Cont of	US 5279823 A
US 6440412 B1	Cont of	US 5279823 A
US 20030077267 A1	Cont of	US 5279823 A
US 6932965 B2	Cont of	US 5279823 A
US 20030077267 A1	Cont of	US 6440412 B
US 6932965 B2	Cont of	US 6440412 B
AU 9343981 A	Based on	WO 9325670 A
GB 2282140 A	Based on	WO 9325670 A
EP 644932 A1	Based on	WO 9325670 A
DE 4392749 T	Based on	WO 9325670 A
JP 07507455 W	Based on	WO 9325670 A
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NZ 253559 A	Based on	WO 9325670 A
HU 70468 T	Based on	WO 9325670 A
AU 682822 B	Based on	WO 9325670 A
BR 9306670 A	Based on	WO 9325670 A
EP 644932 B1	Based on	WO 9325670 A
DE 69329200 E	Based on	WO 9325670 A
HU 219549 B	Based on	WO 9325670 A
RO 117188 B1	Based on	WO 9325670 A

KR 302092 B	Based on	WO 9325670 A
KR 323357 B	Based on	WO 9325670 A
SK 282957 B6	Based on	WO 9325670 A
JP 3383307 B2	Based on	WO 9325670 A
CZ 293105 B6	Based on	WO 9325670 A
CA 2137237 C	Based on	WO 9325670 A
RU 2238320 C2	Based on	WO 9325670 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-895300 19920608
US 1993-116186 19930902
US 1994-348284 19941130
US 1995-409631 19950322
US 1995-458367 19950602
US 1996-634125 19960419
US 1997-942561 19971001
US 2000-638112 20000811
US 2002-155407 20020522

AN 1994-007528 [01] WPIDS
AB WO 1993025670 A1 UPAB: 20060108

Process (I) comprises separating deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixture.

Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aqueous solution having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.

Separation process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-containing material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepared by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0002)
ABEQ US 5279823 A UPAB 20060108

Deamidated and non-deamidated human DNases have been prepd. by recombinant DNA methods and sepd. and purified by chromatography with a heparin or non-hydrolysable DNA analogue bonded to a resin or other support medium as adsorbent. These enzymes are phosphordiesterases that cleave polydeoxyribonucleic acids. Pharmaceutical compsns. contg. deamidated or

non-deamidated DNase and the usual carriers and additives reduce the viscoelasticity of pulmonary secretions.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prods. are therapeutics for chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, etc. The recombinant enzymes are free from contamination with proteases and other proteins.

Member(0006)
ABEQ ZA 9303724 A UPAB 20060108

Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..

Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.

Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0010)
ABEQ DE 4392749 T UPAB 20060108

Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..

Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.

Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via

direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0011)
ABEQ JP 07507455 W UPAB 20060108
Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..
Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.
Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0018)
ABEQ US 5783433 A UPAB 20060108
Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..

Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.

Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0020)

ABEQ EP 1013284 A2 UPAB 20060108

Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..

Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.

Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded

DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

Member(0021)
ABEQ EP 644932 B1 UPAB 20060108
Process (I) comprises sepg. deamidated and non-deamidated human DNase I from a mixt..
Also claimed are: (1) purified deamidated human DNase; (2) purified non-deamidated human DNase; (3) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting of the deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (4) a pharmaceutical compsn. consisting on non-deamidated human DNase and opt. a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient; (5) a pharmaceutical compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in a plastic vial; and (6) storage of human DNase by preparing a compsn. comprising non-deamidated human DNase in an aq. soln. having pH 4.5 - 6.8 and storing the compsn. for greater than 3 weeks.
Sepn. process requires a tentacle cation exchange resin, an immobilised heparin resin and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by TCX chromatography. DNase enzymatic activity, synthetic double stranded DNA, 25 base pairs in length, was labelled with dinitrophenol (DNP) on one end and with biotin on the other end. Hydrolysis of the substrate by DNase was detected by capture of the reaction prods. on microtiter plate wells coated with antibody to DNP and by quantitation of the intact probe with streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase. Specific activity of stability samples was correlated (r power(2) = 0.613; n=5) with the extent of DNase deamidation (range 27% - 93%). Extrapolation of the least squares linear equation provided an estimate that the specific activity of deamidated human DNase was approx. 77% lower than that of non-deamidated human DNase.

L5 ANSWER 57 OF 64 USPAT2 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:189422 USPAT2			
TITLE:	Compaction assay for assessment of respiratory disease therapy			
INVENTOR(S):	Daugherty, Ann L., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES Mrsny, Randy J., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES Patapoff, Thomas W., Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 7193055	B2	20070320	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-33358		20050110	(11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-162951, filed on 4 Jun 2002, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-771078, filed on 25 Jan 2001, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-840441, filed on 1 Apr 1997, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-539468, filed on 5 Oct 1995, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-355418, filed on 13 Dec 1994, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-132681, filed on 6 Oct 1993, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-971019, filed on 2 Nov 1992, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Carlson, Karen Cochrane
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Evans, David W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1092
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A compaction assay measuring the viscoelasticity of sputum samples of patients subject to respiratory disease is provided. This assay is useful in determining the therapeutic efficacy of DNase, antibiotic and other respiratory disease treatments in improving lung function.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L5 ANSWER 54 OF 64 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
UADV USE/ADVANTAGE
Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections.
In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd. by.. . .

Member(0006)
ABEQ ZA 9303724 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

Member(0010)
ABEQ DE 4392749 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

Member(0011)
ABEQ JP 07507455 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

Member(0018)
ABEQ US 5783433 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

Member(0020)
ABEQ EP 1013284 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic

alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

Member(0021)
ABEQ EP 644932 . . . and an immobilised non-hydrolysable DNA analogue resin.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Deamidated human DNase or non-deamidated human DNase may be used for treatment of patients having an accumulation of viscous, DNA-contg. material. Admin. of purified DNases pref. is via direct inhalation into the lungs. Non-deamidated human DNase may be admin. directly into the airway passages for the treatment of patients having pulmonary diseases e.g. chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis or emphysema. The DNases are employed for enzymatic alteration of the viscoelasticity of mucous, for treatment of patients with abnormal viscous, purulent secretions e.g. with infectious pneumonia, asthma, tuberculosis and fungal infections. - In an example, purified deamidated human DNase and purified non-deamidated human DNase for use in this study were prepd.. . .

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:34:45 ON 18 JUN 2009)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 15:35:05 ON 18 JUN 2009
SEA (ENDONUCLEAS? OR DNASE? OR EXONUCLEAS? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEAS?

1	FILE ADISINSIGHT
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1	FILE AQUASCI
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63	FILE CABA
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38	FILE USPAT2

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               47   FILE WPINDEX
                1   FILE NLDB
L1               QUE (ENDONUCLEAS? OR DNASE? OR EXONUCLEAS? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLEAS?
                 )(S)(INFECT? OR DISEAS? OR CONDITIO?)(S)(FUNG? OR ALBICAN?)
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                 )(50A)(FUNG? OR ALBICAN?)
L4          298 SEA L3(50A)(INFECT? OR DISEAS? OR CONDITIO?)
L5           64 SEA L4(S) TREATM?
L6           58 DUP REM L5 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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                 D IBIB ABS L5 1 3 11 17 19 21 31 35 39 42 54 57
                 D KWIC L5 54


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     FILE LAST UPDATED: 18 Jun 2009 (20090618/ED)
     HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7549177
     HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US20090158485
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     ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 18 Jun 2009 (20090618/PD)
     REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Apr 2009
     USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2009

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